foreign countries when the electronic exchanges are now generally preferred for smooth and effective working of telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Except in some big cities like Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Behrampur and Sambalpur telephone connections in Orissa are virtually being given on demand subject to technical feasibility. It is, however, not correct that telephones are lying dead most of time. Average number of faults per 100 telephones per month at Cuttack is 25 and at Bhubaneswar 33 and the average durations are 3.1 and 5.3 hours respectively at these two places.

(b) Telephone services in the State are generally satisfactory. However, further measures for development and improvement during the 7th Plan are as follows:—

(i) Automatisation and extension of STD service to all district headquarters progressively.

(ii) Installation of small electronic exchanges in some towns.

(iii) General maintenance of the external plant.

(c) 1000-line Pentaconta Crossbar equipment for Cuttack Exchange is manufactured by ITI Bangalore. This equipment is under installation in many cities in the country including Metropolitan cities and is not a rejected system. The equipment of this system is in operation in many countries, including advanced Western Countries, in the world.

Idle capacity of IDPL

171. SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited have installed plant and machinery for a number of bulk drugs for which either there is no production or negligible production;

(b) Names of the bulk drugs along with permitted and installed capacity of each as well as production during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) Names of other units who are licensed to produce these drugs and what was the production of each during the last three years year-wise and what is the stage of manufacture in each case;

(d) what is the original value of plant and machinery installed by IDPL for each project;

(e) which are the drugs for which technology was purchased and what value was paid along with the source; and

(f) what are the reasons for non-utilisation of available capacity of these drugs and since when the capacities are lying idle/unutilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Names of bulk drugs, their annual rated capacity and production during the last 3 years are given in the statement .

(c) Details of Industrial approvals issued to various companies for the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals are published in the monthly bulletin of the Indian Investment Centre, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

My Ministry monitors the production of 87 bulk drugs in the organised sector. Details of production for the past three years in respect of these drugs are published in the Performance Budget of the Ministry which was laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Names of drugs for which technology was purchased, their value and source are as under:—

Sl. No.	Drugs	Amount paid for know how fees	Source
1	Potassium Penicilin	US $ 4,00,000	M/s. Farmafin Italy.
2	Tetracycline Hcl.	US $ 2,83,920	Do.
3	Erythromycin Estolate	US $ 2,68,460	Do.
4	Semi-Synthetic Penicillins . . .	US $ 5,00,000	Do.
5	Doxycycline Hyclate	US $ 1,22,00	Do.
6	Technical know-how and some imported equipments for production and Methyl Ethyl Pyridizine, Niacine and Naicinamide.	SW Krs. 20,00,000 and 14·36 Millions	M/s. A. B. Bofors Sweden and M/s. Lonza, Switzerland.

(f) Production of Erythromycin from 1982-83, of Metronidazole from 1982-83 and of Piperazine salts from 1981-82 have been negligible as such productions are not commercially viable.

Statement

Names of bulk drugs, their annual rated capacity and production during 1982-83, 1983-84 *and* 1984-85

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug	Unit	Annual rated capacity	Production		
				1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. *Rishikesh Plant*						
1	Sod. Pen.	MMU	53·0	32·0	32·1	21·6
2	Proc. Pen.	,,	52·0	26·6	23·5	13·2
3	Strepto-Sulphate . . .	T/Base	85·0	40·4	35·8	27·0
4	Tetra Hcl . . .	MT	200·0	126·8	113·0	121.1
	"P.B.	,,	..	..	2·2	0·2
5	Oxytetra-Hcl.	,,	56·0	48·4	20·9	49·1
	"P.B.	,,	..	1·3	..	0·1
6	Erythro (S)	,,	36·0	..	0·2	..
	,, (E) . . .	,,	..	1·0	0·9	..
7	Amp. Trihydrate . . .	,,	3·9	..	0·2	1·7
8	Amoxycillin	,,	..	..	5·1	1·2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Dicloxacillin	MM	35·6	..	..	..
10	6-A. P. A.	,,		2·1	17·1	25·2
11	Pot. Pen. (Gross) . . .	MMU	230·0	92·7	123·1	129·4
B. *Hyderabad Plant :*						
1	Acetazolamide	MT	3·50	3·e8	1·06	1·29
2	Amp. Trihydrate . . .	,,	12·00	..	0·06	2·0172
3	Analgin	,,	500·00	239·20	314·71	335·870
4	Folic Acid	,,	10·00	6·88	7·65	7·25
5	Methyl Dopa	,,	12·00	0·19	1·30	3·965
6	Metronidazole	,,	30·00	..	0·30	0·430
7	Paracetamol	,,	180·00	3·30	68·20	51·16
8	Phenobarbitone . . .	,,	30·00	28·19	12·86	5·09
	-Do- Sodium . . .			1·21	..	..
9	Pip. Adipate			18·33	4·86	5·20
10	Pip. Citrate . . .	} 115·00		..	..	..
11	Pip. Hydrate			0·60	..	..
12	Pip. Phosphate			..	..	..
13	Phthalyl Sulphathiazole . .	,,	25·00	9·18	1·87	2·85
14	Sulphacetamide . . .	,,		7·96	8·56	5·401
	-Do- Sodium . . .	,,	50·00	45·73	18.65	34.05
15	Sulphadimidine	,,	600·00	513·25	420·60	313·60
16	Sulphaguanidine . . .	,,	250·00	204·02	237·95	247·225
17	Sulphamethonazole . . .	,,	50·00	8·99	14·05	8·36
18	Sodium PAS	,,	200·00	102·30	114·55	29·15
19	Trimetheprim	,,	7·50	1·95	3·65	2·839
20	Vit. B1 Amp. gr. . . .	,,	120·0	25·05	15·03	16·335
21	Vit. B1 Hcl			12·88	13·66	13·06
22	Vit B1 Mono			31·87	14·21	19·83
23	Vit B2	,,	30·00	20·48	20·64	18·49
24	Vitamin B6	,,	30·00	..	0·995	1·17
C. *Muzaffarpur Plant :*						
1	Niacin	Tonnes	66	0·62	5·85	2·15
2	Niacinamide	,,	180	55	38·10	85·21